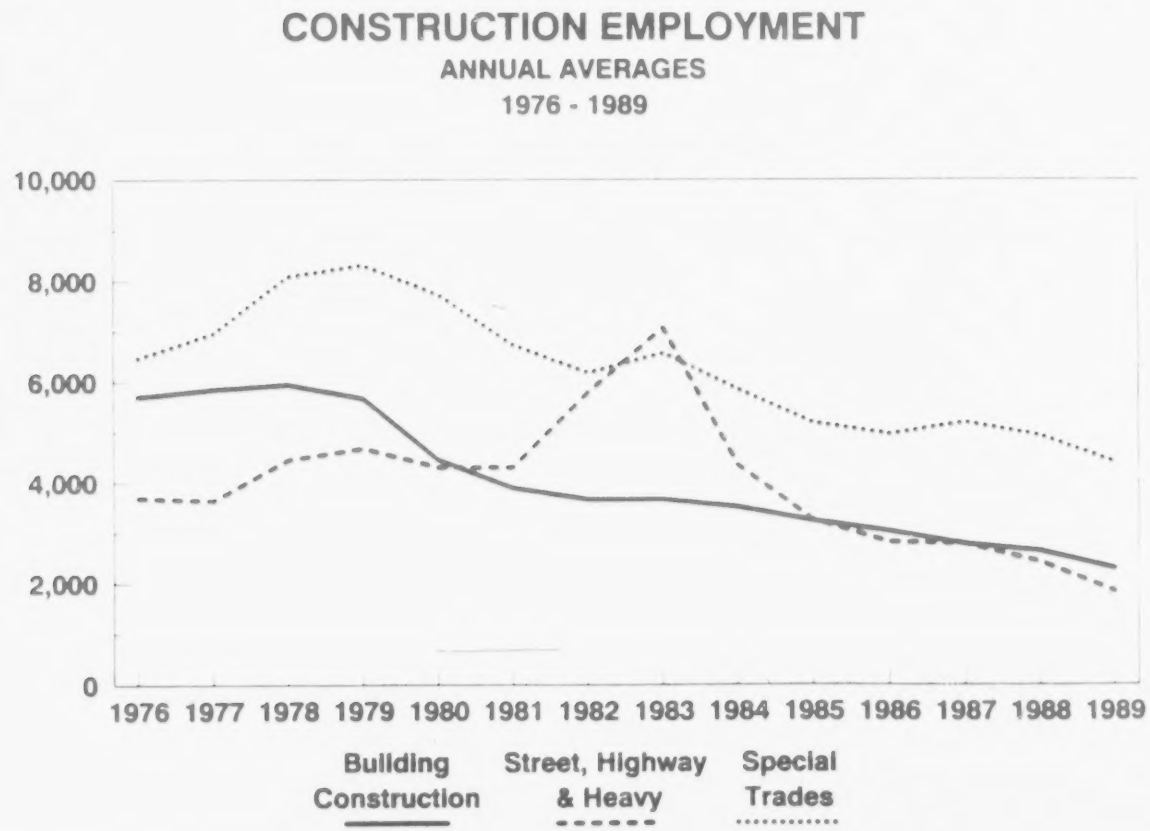
December, 1989

Volume 5, Number 12

JOB SERVICE North Dakota

The North Dakota Labor Market Advisor

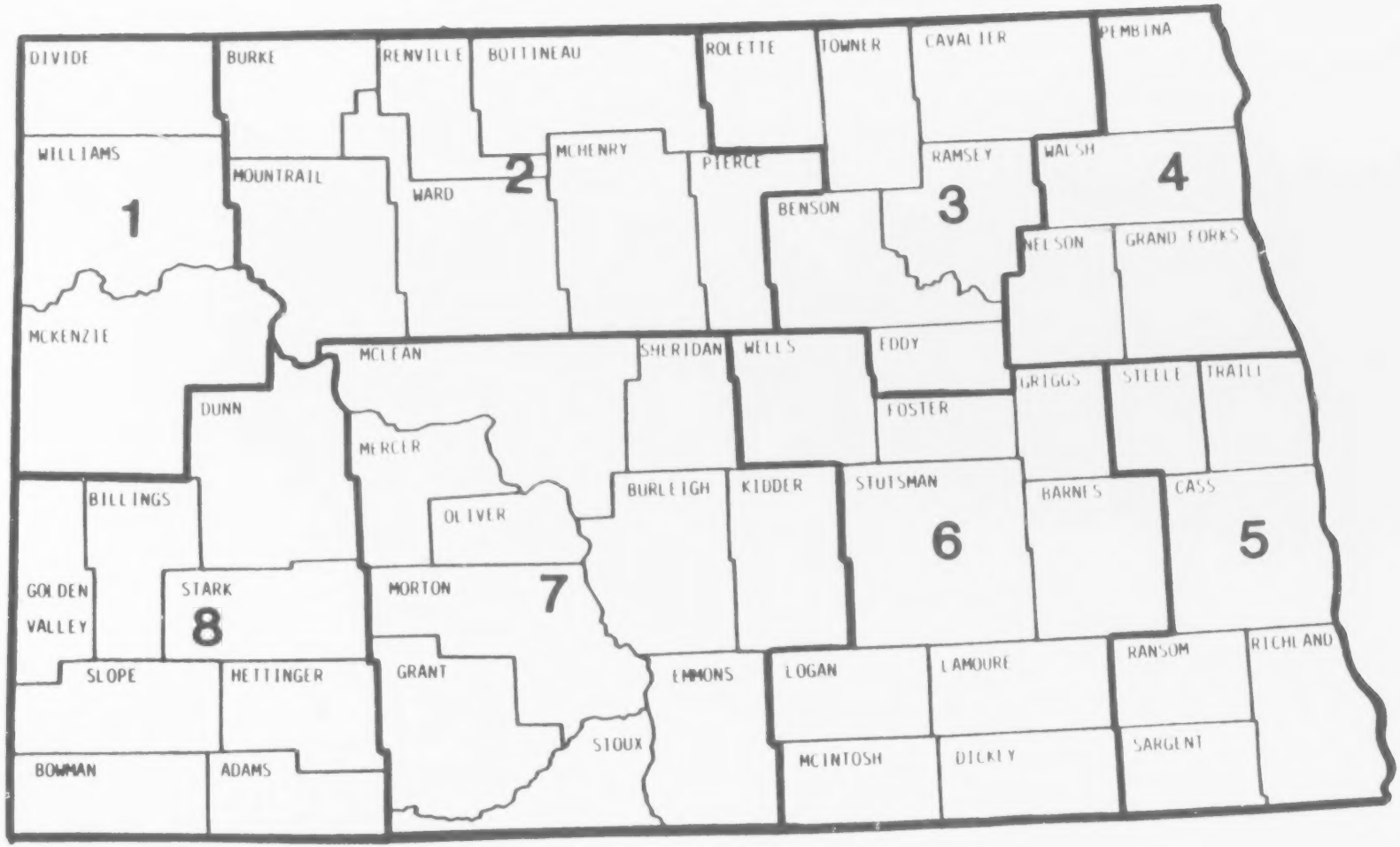


BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING REGIONS

Labor force, employment, and hours and earnings estimates are compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.



THE
NORTH DAKOTA
LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

December, 1989

GEORGE A. SINNER, GOVERNOR
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Job Service North Dakota
1000 East Divide
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Micheal V. Deisz
Executive Director

A Monthly Publication Prepared by
Research and Statistics
Tom Pederson, Chief (701) 224-2868

DISLOCATED BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADE WORKERS: NORTH DAKOTA'S RESPONSE

In July of 1988, Job Service North Dakota, in conjunction with the state American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), applied for and received from the Department of Labor, a Title III JTPA discretionary grant to fund training or retraining programs for 500 dislocated construction workers for 18 months (extended to two years). A dislocated worker is defined as someone whose employment has permanently disappeared. The impetus for the program was twofold. A statewide recession in agriculture and mining in the early 1980's seriously affected the state's economy. As a result, employment opportunities in the North Dakota construction industry fell 43 percent between 1978 and 1988, from 17,520 to 10,000, causing serious, lengthy unemployment and out-migration.

Secondly, the construction industry is experiencing major technological change in materials and application. Recent techniques for road paving, plant construction, renovation, and electrical systems operation require a new level of technical expertise. North Dakota workers, largely because of the rural nature of the state, have at times lacked training opportunities in newer technological applications, making it harder for them to compete with workers from more urban areas. As a result, North Dakotans without training have remained unemployed while workers were brought in from other states.

These two trends, the recessed economy and a technologically changing field, have created a large pool of construction workers in North Dakota who need training to upgrade their existing skills or education to develop new ones.

The Governor has appointed the Job Service North Dakota Executive Director as the liaison responsible for administering all JTPA programs in the state.

A unique feature of this program is that Job Service North Dakota contracted with the state AFL-CIO for their assistance in its implementation. This partnership maximized the expertise of both groups. Job Service was responsible for administering all funds for the project, contracting with the providers for all training, registering participants according to JTPA Dislocated Worker guidelines, and keeping records of all program activity. The AFL-CIO, because of its close involvement with hundreds of construction workers statewide, could quickly identify eligible trainees and their upgrade training needs. To implement their responsibilities, the AFL-CIO hired an outreach worker to recruit participants statewide. Services were provided to workers regardless of union affiliation.

Opportunities offered to dislocated construction workers were: (1) short-term (one-three weeks), intensive skill upgrading to enhance an existing skill, such as welding, or (2) longer term (six weeks to two years) classroom or on-the-job retraining in a new field (such as power plant technology).

Other agencies, whose representatives met monthly throughout the first year of the program, were also crucial to the success of this program. The North Dakota Council on Build-

ing Trades as well as the AFL-CIO suggested upgrade training needs and curricula. The State Board of Vocational Education carefully reviewed and revised curricula suggestions to see that all classes offered complied with state regulations. In turn, the Vocational Education Board assisted vocational education colleges around the state in designing skill upgrade classes which the schools then implemented. Contracts for training expenses were initiated by Job Service, each class requiring a separate contract. The business community contributed to training efforts by providing opportunities for on-the-job training (one-third of those retrained went through on-the-job training).

Seventy (70) percent of the participants went though skill upgrade training as of December, 1989 (300 out of 425). Over 216 of these were welders. Other upgrade classes included asbestos abatement, programmable equipment (a programmable controller is a device which controls all electrical systems operating in establishments such as grain elevators or bottling plants), blueprint reading, computer basics, vinyl application, and millwrighting. Skill upgrade classes were often made available periodically and were held during the winter months when unemployment is highest.

Retraining classes and on-the-job training accounted for the rest of the classes offered. The retraining component of this discretionary program is identical to JTPA Title IIA training except that dislocated workers need not meet the economically disadvantaged criteria to qualify (77 percent of participants were UI recipients or exhaustees. For many, the only income for several months was that of the spouse). Thirteen (13) weeks after termination, data collected on participants indicate that eighty percent (80%) of the individuals who completed training entered employment (79 percent of the long-term, 82 percent of the short-term). Average wage at placement was $12.88; wages averaged $14.53 for short-term trainees (due, in part, to the large number of highly skilled welders) and $8.25 for long-term trainees.

Agencies participating in this endeavor learned that early, in- depth, and frequent communication between all agents, Job Service state and local offices, the AFL-CIO, the Vocational Education Board, and community colleges, was crucial.

One outgrowth of this program is that community colleges are now regularly offering a number of short-term, intensive vocational upgrading programs. Such a model is well suited to the older student or dislocated worker often supporting a family who may not be able to afford a semester of several classes but can benefit from a week-long to a month-long intensive format for one class.

Those involved have built a responsive and flexible educational structure to meet the training and retraining needs of dislocated construction workers. The Dislocated Construction Worker's Program serves as one model for how to respond effectively to further economic challenges in North Dakota's future.

If you would be interested in receiving a copy of the complete report Dislocated Building and Construction Trade Workers: North Dakota's Response, please contact the Research and Statistics Section at the address and telephone number on the title page of this publication.

Lorraine Dopson
Research Analyst

NORTH DAKOTA
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Rounded to Fifty)

INDUSTRIES	CURRENT MONTH	PREVIOUS MONTH	% CHANGE FROM	ONE YEAR AGO	% CHANGE FROM
	December 1989	November 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1988
TOTAL	264,250	265,100	-0.3%	259,050	2.0%
MINING	3,850	3,950	-2.5%	3,950	-2.5%
Coal	1,100	1,100	0.0%	1,100	0.0%
Crude Petroleum & Nat.Gas	2,500	2,500	0.0%	2,600	-3.8%
Other Mining	250	350	-28.6%	250	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	8,850	10,400	-14.9%	8,700	1.7%
Building Construction	2,700	2,900	-6.9%	2,600	3.8%
Street,Highway & Heavy	1,350	2,300	-41.3%	1,400	-3.6%
Special Trade Construction	4,800	5,200	-7.7%	4,700	2.1%
MANUFACTURING	16,850	16,800	0.3%	16,500	2.1%
DURABLE GOODS	8,200	8,200	0.0%	7,400	10.8%
Stone, Clay & Glass	500	650	-23.1%	550	-9.1%
Primary & Fab. Metals	950	950	0.0%	850	11.8%
Machinery & Trans. Equip	5,200	5,100	2.0%	4,600	13.0%
Other Durable Goods	1,550	1,500	3.3%	1,400	10.7%
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,650	8,600	0.6%	9,100	-4.9%
Food & Kindred Products	4,450	4,400	1.1%	4,700	-5.3%
Dairy Products	700	700	0.0%	700	0.0%
Fruit, Vegetables & Sugar	1,400	1,400	0.0%	1,550	-9.7%
Bakery Products	500	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Other Food & Kindred	1,850	1,800	2.8%	1,950	-5.1%
Printing & Publishing	2,400	2,400	0.0%	2,500	-4.0%
Other Nondurable Goods	1,800	1,800	0.0%	1,900	-5.3%
TRAN, COMM & UTILITIES	17,600	17,400	1.1%	17,300	1.7%
TRANSPORTATION	9,400	9,200	2.2%	9,200	2.2%
Trucking & Warehousing	5,500	5,300	3.8%	5,400	1.9%
Other Transportation	3,900	3,900	0.0%	3,800	2.6%
COMMUNICATION	3,500	3,500	0.0%	3,500	0.0%
UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	0.0%	4,600	2.2%

NORTH DAKOTA
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Rounded to Fifty)

INDUSTRIES	CURRENT MONTH	PREVIOUS MONTH	% CHANGE FROM	ONE YEAR AGO	% CHANGE FROM
	December 1989	November 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1988
TRADE	70,700	70,100	0.9%	69,500	1.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,300	19,300	0.0%	19,100	1.0%
Durable Goods	8,900	8,900	0.0%	8,800	1.1%
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	0.0%	10,300	1.0%
RETAIL TRADE	51,400	50,800	1.2%	50,400	2.0%
General Merchandise	7,100	7,000	1.4%	7,200	-1.4%
Food Stores	7,400	7,300	1.4%	7,100	4.2%
Auto Dlrs.& Serv.Stations	6,600	6,600	0.0%	6,600	0.0%
Apparel & Accessories	2,800	2,700	3.7%	2,800	0.0%
Other Retail	27,500	27,200	1.1%	26,700	3.0%
FINANCE,INS & REAL ESTATE	12,300	12,250	0.4%	12,300	0.0%
FINANCE	6,500	6,500	0.0%	6,600	-1.5%
Banking	4,100	4,100	0.0%	4,100	0.0%
Other Finance	2,400	2,400	0.0%	2,500	-4.0%
INSURANCE	3,900	3,900	0.0%	3,900	0.0%
REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,850	2.7%	1,800	5.6%
SERVICES	66,700	66,700	0.0%	64,200	3.9%
Lodging	4,400	4,400	0.0%	4,300	2.3%
Health Services	27,900	27,900	0.0%	27,000	3.3%
Nursing Care & Hosp.	20,300	20,300	0.0%	19,700	3.0%
Other Medical Services	7,600	7,600	0.0%	7,300	4.1%
Other Services	34,400	34,400	0.0%	32,900	4.6%
GOVERNMENT	67,400	67,500	-0.1%	66,600	1.2%
FEDERAL	10,700	10,700	0.0%	10,600	0.9%
STATE & LOCAL	56,700	56,800	-0.2%	56,000	1.3%
STATE GOVERNMENT	20,600	20,800	-1.0%	20,200	2.0%
Educational Services	13,700	13,700	0.0%	13,500	1.5%
Other State Government	6,900	7,100	-2.8%	6,700	3.0%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,100	36,000	0.3%	35,800	0.8%
Educational Services	18,500	18,400	0.5%	18,100	2.2%
Other Local Government	17,600	17,600	0.0%	17,700	-0.6%

NONAGRICULTURAL
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIES	CURRENT MONTH	PREVIOUS MONTH	% CHANGE FROM	ONE YEAR AGO	% CHANGE FROM
	December 1989	November 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1988
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA					
TOTAL	77,150	77,800	-0.8%	74,650	3.3%
MINING & CONST.	3,100	3,600	-13.9%	3,000	3.3%
MANUFACTURING	5,250	5,400	-2.8%	4,950	6.1%
Durable Goods	2,300	2,400	-4.2%	2,000	15.0%
Nondurable Goods	2,950	3,000	-1.7%	2,950	0.0%
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	4,900	4,900	0.0%	4,800	2.1%
TRADE	22,600	22,500	0.4%	22,100	2.3%
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	0.0%	6,700	3.0%
Retail Trade	15,700	15,600	0.6%	15,400	1.9%
FINANCE, INS. & R E	4,500	4,500	0.0%	4,400	2.3%
SERVICES	21,700	21,700	0.0%	20,800	4.3%
GOVERNMENT	15,100	15,200	-0.7%	14,600	3.4%
Federal	2,200	2,200	0.0%	2,100	4.8%
State & Local	12,900	13,000	-0.8%	12,500	3.2%
GRAND FORKS MSA					
TOTAL	32,500	32,350	0.5%	31,400	3.5%
MINING & CONST.	1,150	1,350	-14.8%	1,150	0.0%
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,600	3.1%	1,700	-2.9%
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	1,800	1,800	0.0%	1,650	9.1%
TRADE	9,500	9,400	1.1%	9,100	4.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	0.0%	1,500	6.7%
Retail Trade	7,900	7,800	1.3%	7,600	3.9%
FINANCE, INS. & R E	1,100	1,100	0.0%	1,100	0.0%
SERVICES	7,000	6,900	1.4%	6,800	2.9%
GOVERNMENT	10,300	10,200	1.0%	9,900	4.0%
BISMARCK MSA					
TOTAL	39,850	39,850	0.0%	37,950	5.0%
MINING	200	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	1,300	1,500	-13.3%	1,250	4.0%
MANUFACTURING	2,200	2,200	0.0%	2,100	4.8%
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	2,800	2,700	3.7%	2,700	3.7%
TRADE	10,800	10,600	1.9%	10,100	6.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	0.0%	2,100	4.8%
Retail Trade	8,600	8,400	2.4%	8,000	7.5%
FINANCE, INS. & R E	1,550	1,550	0.0%	1,600	-3.1%
SERVICES	12,000	12,000	0.0%	11,300	6.2%
GOVERNMENT	9,000	9,100	-1.1%	8,700	3.4%

LABOR FORCE

NORTH DAKOTA AND MSA'S

	CURRENT MONTH	PREVIOUS MONTH	% CHANGE FROM	ONE YEAR AGO	% CHANGE FROM
	December 1989	November 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1988
UNITED STATES					
(In Thousands)					
Labor Force	126,246	126,219	0.0%	124,259	1.6%
Employment	119,588	119,490	0.1%	117,705	1.6%
Unemployment	6,658	6,729	-1.1%	6,554	1.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.3%	xxx	5.3%	xxx
NORTH DAKOTA					
Labor Force	321,626	324,477	-0.9%	323,220	-0.5%
Employment	308,402	311,143	-0.9%	307,940	0.2%
Unemployment	13,224	13,334	-0.8%	15,280	-13.5%
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	4.1%	xxx	4.7%	xxx
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA					
Labor Force	86,833	87,697	-1.0%	85,940	1.0%
Employment	84,517	85,694	-1.4%	83,550	1.2%
Unemployment	2,316	2,003	15.6%	2,390	-3.1%
Unemployment Rate	2.7%	2.3%	xxx	2.8%	xxx
GRAND FORKS MSA					
Labor Force	35,749	36,156	-1.1%	35,420	0.9%
Employment	34,624	34,881	-0.7%	34,220	1.2%
Unemployment	1,125	1,275	-11.8%	1,200	-6.3%
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	3.5%	xxx	3.4%	xxx
BISMARCK MSA					
Labor Force	46,244	46,586	-0.7%	44,990	2.8%
Employment	44,152	44,600	-1.0%	42,750	3.3%
Unemployment	2,092	1,986	5.3%	2,240	-6.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.3%	xxx	5.0%	xxx

U. S. data seasonally adjusted, other data not seasonally adjusted.

The Grand Forks Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Grand Forks County.
The Bismarck MSA includes Burleigh and Morton Counties.
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA includes Cass and Clay Counties.

BORDERING STATE LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

(In Thousands)
November 1989

	NORTH DAKOTA	MINNESOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	MONTANA
Labor Force	324.4	2,382.5	361.8	395.8
Employment	311.1	2,299.4	347.6	372.2
Unemployment	13.3	83.1	14.2	23.6
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	6.0%

UNITED STATES

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988
MANUFACTURING	440.67	433.78	432.43	41.3	41.0	41.7	10.67	10.58	10.37
Durable Goods	470.82	460.65	463.25	42.0	41.5	42.5	11.21	11.10	10.90
Nondurable Goods	400.77	398.34	389.21	40.4	40.4	40.5	9.92	9.86	9.61

NORTH DAKOTA

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988
MANUFACTURING	363.26	354.40	329.16	41.0	40.0	39.0	8.86	8.86	8.44
Durable Goods	391.92	375.97	355.72	42.6	41.0	40.7	9.20	9.17	8.74
Nondurable Goods	333.66	332.67	306.82	39.3	39.0	37.6	8.49	8.53	8.16
Food & Kindred	351.42	355.75	325.22	42.7	42.2	40.3	8.23	8.43	8.07
Printing and Publishing	290.79	286.75	273.20	31.1	31.0	30.8	9.35	9.25	8.87

FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988
MANUFACTURING	393.74	365.16	328.50	43.7	40.8	39.2	9.01	8.95	8.38
Durable Goods	422.62	368.80	316.13	45.2	40.0	38.6	9.35	9.22	8.19
Nondurable Goods	370.18	361.88	339.10	42.5	41.5	39.8	8.71	8.72	8.52

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

(1982-84=100)

ITEM	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1988	December 1989	November 1989	Percent Change From November 1989	December 1988	Percent Change From December 1988
All Items	118.3	126.1	125.9	0.2%	[illegible]	4.6%
Food & Beverage	118.2	127.2	126.7	0.4%	120.6	5.5%
Housing	118.5	124.9	124.5	0.3%	120.2	3.9%
Apparel & Upkeep	115.4	119.2	122.1	-2.4%	118.0	1.0%
Transportation	108.7	115.2	115.0	0.2%	110.8	4.0%
Medical Care	138.6	154.4	153.9	0.3%	142.3	8.5%
Entertainment	120.3	129.1	128.6	0.4%	122.8	5.1%

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

UNITED STATES AVERAGE

ITEM	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1988	December 1989	November 1989	Percent Change From November 1989	December 1988	Percent Change From December 1988
All Commodities	106.9	113.0	112.7	0.3%	109.0	3.7%
Farm Products & Processed Foods and Feeds	110.0	116.5	115.4	1.0%	112.9	3.2%
Industrial Commodities	106.3	112.3	112.2	0.1%	108.1	3.9%

LABOR FORCE - BY COUNTY - BY REGION

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			RATE		
	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88
Divide	1,281	1,252	1,285	1,256	1,216	1,233	25	36	52	2.0%	2.9%	4.0%
McKenzie	2,733	2,728	2,746	2,637	2,644	2,643	96	84	103	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%
Williams	10,835	10,909	11,682	10,452	10,489	11,144	383	420	538	3.5%	3.9%	4.6%
REGION 1	14,849	14,889	15,713	14,345	14,349	15,020	504	540	693	3.4%	3.6%	4.4%
Bottineau	3,278	3,289	3,400	3,101	3,139	3,194	177	150	206	5.4%	4.6%	6.1%
Burke	1,223	1,243	1,216	1,169	1,176	1,137	54	67	79	4.4%	5.4%	6.5%
McHenry	2,447	2,418	2,438	2,163	2,169	2,096	284	249	342	11.6%	10.3%	14.0%
Mountrail	3,212	3,225	3,072	3,025	3,029	2,869	187	196	203	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%
Pierce	2,427	2,419	2,316	2,339	2,359	2,226	88	60	90	3.6%	2.5%	3.9%
Renville	1,196	1,188	1,175	1,145	1,150	1,112	51	38	63	4.3%	3.2%	5.4%
Ward	25,655	26,054	26,524	24,493	24,803	25,157	1,162	1,251	1,367	4.5%	4.8%	5.2%
REGION 2	39,438	39,836	40,141	37,435	37,825	37,791	2,003	2,011	2,350	5.1%	5.0%	5.9%
Benson	2,681	2,779	3,773	2,432	2,480	3,566	249	299	207	9.3%	10.8%	5.5%
Cavalier	2,520	2,490	2,606	2,371	2,384	2,429	149	106	177	5.9%	4.3%	6.8%
Eddy	1,367	1,385	1,326	1,252	1,299	1,217	115	86	109	8.4%	6.2%	8.2%
Ramsey	6,787	6,769	6,455	6,525	6,546	6,151	262	223	304	3.9%	3.3%	4.7%
Rolette	4,425	4,678	4,007	3,929	4,071	3,337	496	607	670	11.2%	13.0%	16.7%
Towner	1,697	1,659	1,667	1,621	1,585	1,619	76	74	48	4.5%	4.5%	2.9%
REGION 3	19,477	19,760	19,834	18,130	18,365	18,319	1,347	1,395	1,515	6.9%	7.1%	7.6%
Grand Forks	35,749	36,156	35,416	34,624	34,881	34,220	1,125	1,275	1,196	3.1%	3.5%	3.4%
Nelson	1,826	1,839	1,840	1,724	1,717	1,738	102	122	102	5.6%	6.6%	5.5%
Pembina	5,314	5,406	5,394	4,916	4,920	4,951	398	486	443	7.5%	9.0%	8.2%
Walsh	7,429	7,451	7,833	7,104	7,076	7,463	325	375	370	4.4%	5.0%	4.7%
REGION 4	50,318	50,852	50,483	48,368	48,594	48,372	1,950	2,258	2,111	3.9%	4.4%	4.2%
Cass	60,870	61,720	60,349	59,424	60,367	58,843	1,446	1,353	1,506	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Ransom	2,606	2,539	2,622	2,519	2,461	2,543	87	78	79	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%
Richland	8,644	8,587	8,855	8,321	8,349	8,406	323	238	449	3.7%	2.8%	5.1%
Sargent	2,545	2,574	2,577	2,506	2,528	2,518	39	46	59	1.5%	1.8%	2.3%
Steele	1,008	994	1,058	961	954	989	47	40	69	4.7%	4.0%	6.5%
Traill	4,458	4,468	4,481	4,291	4,344	4,316	167	124	165	3.7%	2.8%	3.7%
REGION 5	80,131	80,882	79,942	78,022	79,003	77,615	2,109	1,879	2,327	2.6%	2.3%	2.9%

LABOR FORCE - BY COUNTY - BY REGION

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			RATE		
	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88	DEC'89	NOV'89	DEC'88
Barnes	5,806	5,838	5,529	5,496	5,626	5,187	310	212	342	5.3%	3.6%	6.2%
Dickey	3,011	3,032	2,963	2,935	2,977	2,849	76	55	114	2.5%	1.8%	3.8%
Foster	2,192	2,251	2,091	2,094	2,135	1,997	98	116	94	4.5%	5.2%	4.5%
Griggs	1,445	1,470	1,493	1,394	1,427	1,436	51	43	57	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%
La Moure	2,185	2,149	2,183	2,102	2,089	2,065	83	60	118	3.8%	2.8%	5.4%
Logan	1,370	1,370	1,389	1,339	1,324	1,329	31	46	60	2.3%	3.4%	4.3%
McIntosh	2,140	2,130	2,178	2,089	2,087	2,143	51	43	35	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%
Stutsman	11,873	12,027	12,314	11,445	11,496	11,772	428	531	542	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%
Wells	2,713	2,710	2,686	2,533	2,536	2,491	180	174	195	6.6%	6.4%	7.3%
REGION 6	32,735	32,977	32,826	31,427	31,697	31,269	1,308	1,280	1,557	4.0%	3.9%	4.7%
Burleigh	33,658	33,942	32,693	32,268	32,595	31,239	1,390	1,347	1,454	4.1%	4.0%	4.4%
Emmons	2,030	2,063	1,993	1,916	1,963	1,880	114	100	113	5.6%	4.8%	5.7%
Grant	1,659	1,644	1,649	1,602	1,576	1,560	57	68	89	3.4%	4.1%	5.4%
Kidder	1,449	1,456	1,449	1,317	1,325	1,307	132	131	142	9.1%	9.0%	9.8%
McLean	4,278	4,405	4,221	4,032	4,161	3,926	246	244	295	5.8%	5.5%	7.0%
Mercer	5,560	5,558	5,869	5,197	5,205	5,467	363	353	402	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%
Morton	12,586	12,643	12,295	11,884	12,005	11,506	702	638	789	5.6%	5.0%	6.4%
Oliver	978	1,001	1,101	927	928	1,025	51	73	76	5.2%	7.3%	6.9%
Sheridan	1,092	1,092	1,035	1,025	1,021	936	67	71	99	6.1%	6.5%	9.6%
Sioux	1,226	1,279	1,162	1,163	1,195	1,079	63	84	83	5.1%	6.6%	7.1%
REGION 7	64,516	65,083	63,467	61,331	61,974	59,925	3,185	3,109	3,542	4.9%	4.8%	5.6%
Adams	1,636	1,629	1,667	1,594	1,585	1,617	42	44	50	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%
Billings	617	636	658	584	607	609	33	29	49	5.3%	4.6%	7.4%
Bowman	2,075	2,041	2,074	2,030	1,998	1,999	45	43	75	2.2%	2.1%	3.6%
Dunn	1,619	1,615	1,523	1,514	1,491	1,377	105	124	146	6.5%	7.7%	9.6%
Glen Valley	1,019	979	1,045	991	966	1,008	28	13	37	2.7%	1.3%	3.5%
Hettinger	1,637	1,616	1,671	1,581	1,559	1,592	56	57	79	3.4%	3.5%	4.7%
Slope	392	391	438	369	364	389	23	27	49	5.9%	6.9%	11.2%
Stark	11,168	11,286	11,744	10,682	10,762	11,039	486	524	705	4.4%	4.6%	6.0%
REGION 8	20,163	20,193	20,820	19,345	19,332	19,630	818	861	1,190	4.1%	4.3%	5.7%
STATE TOTALS	321,626	324,477	323,226	308,402	311,143	307,942	13,224	13,334	15,284	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%

DEFINITIONS

EMPLOYED: A count of individuals 16 years of age or older who worked for pay any time during the week which included the 12th of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are included in the U.S. totals, but are excluded from the North Dakota and MSA counts.

UNEMPLOYED: Includes all individuals who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness, and had looked for jobs within the preceding four weeks.

LABOR FORCE: The sum of the employed and the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The number of unemployed as a percent of the total labor force.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: A monthly statistical measure of the average change in prices in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Though the CPI is often call the "Cost of Living Index," it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX: This index measures the average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all states of processing. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: An estimate of all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay from the pay period which included the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE LOCATIONS

BISMARCK
216 Second Street
Phone: 224-2880

FARGO
1350 32nd Street South
Phone: 237-7113

JAMESTOWN
429 2nd Street Southwest
Phone: 251-2256

BEULAH
119 East Main
Phone: 873-5607

DEVILS LAKE
301 South College Drive
Phone: 662- 2181

GRAND FORKS
2016 South Washington
Phone: 777-3711

MANDAN
501 1st Street Northwest
Phone: 663-6461

ROLLA
103 East Main
Phone: 477-5631

UND - GRAND FORKS
McCannel Hall - Room 141
Phone: 777-3904

DICKINSON
66 Osborn Drive
Phone: 227-2361

GRAFTON
728 Hill Avenue South
Phone: 352-2202

MINOT
3416 North Broadway
Phone: 852-2164

NDSU - FARGO
Job Information and
Placement Center
211 Ceres Hall
Phone: 237-7111

VALLEY CITY
2425 West Main
Phone: 845-7261

WAHPETON
524 2nd Avenue North
Phone: 671-2711

WILLISTON
422 1st Avenue West
Phone: 572-7771

NEW TOWN
Tribal Administration Building
Phone: 627-4390